

A NEW SPECIES OF BAUHINIA (FABACEAE) FROM BAHIA, BRAZIL

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An unusual species of Bauhinia (Caesalpinioideae: Cercideae) from Bahia Province, Brazil and belonging to the Divaricata alliance (Wunderlin, 1983) is here described. It occurs approximately 6,000 km distance from the rest of the species of the group.

BAUHINIA PINHEIROI Wunderlin, sp. nov.

Bauhinia erythrocalyx Wunderlin et B. jenningsii P. Wilson affinis, a qua imprimis differt staminibus fertilis tribus.

TYPE: Brazil: Bahia: Km 25 on the Guaratinga-São Paulinho road, 2 Apr 1973 (fl), Pinheiro 2081 (holotype, CEPEC; isotype, K, US).

Shrubs to 3 m; branches slender, glabrous. Leaves with blades chartaceous, suborbicular, 10-15 cm long, 11-14 cm wide, 7-nerved, bilobed 1/2 to 2/3 their length, lobes divaricate, apices of lobes obtuse to acute, bases of blades cordate, upper surfaces glabrous, lower surfaces sparsely and minutely strigulose to glabrate, petioles 3.0-3.5 cm long, canaliculate, glabrate; stipules lanceolate, ca. 1 mm long, persistent; intrastipular trichomes minute, abaxial one occasionally enlarged and forming a subulate excrescence ca. 1 mm long. Inflorescences terminal, racemose or paniculate, ca. 15 cm long, 24-30-flowered, strigose or strigulose, flowers usually in 3's, peduncles adnate to rachis and emerging between next and second higher nodes; buds fusiform, 2.0-2.5 cm long, apices long acuminate, with free setaceous tips up to 1 mm long; pedicels 4-5 mm long; bracts and bracteoles linear-lanceolate, ca. 1 mm long; hypanthia urceolate, 5-7 mm long, slightly inflated; calices spathaceous at anthesis; petals 5, yellowish-white, subequal, glabrous, erect to slightly spreading, elliptic, 1.5-1.8 cm long, 4-6 mm wide, apices caudate, claws 4-5 mm long, margins undulate; fertile stamens 3, abaxial, filaments 13-14 mm long, short-connate to outside of staminal sheath for 2-3 mm, glabrous, anthers ca. 6 mm long, sparsely pilose at base, otherwise glabrous; pollen peroblate, 3-colporoidate, sexine reticulate; staminodes 7, 8-10 mm long, without aborted anthers, 2 adaxial ones of outer whorl connate

with staminal sheath 2-3 mm (same level as 3 fertile ones), those of inner whorl irregularly connate for ca. 1/2 to nearly their entire length and forming a laciniate margined staminal sheath, inner surface of staminal sheath and hypanthium wall short antrorsely brown-pilose; gynoecia ca. 12 mm long, enclosed within or slightly exceeding staminal sheath, glabrous, ovaries 3-4 mm long, gynophores ca. 6 mm long, styles ca. 2 mm long, stigmas obliquely capitate. Fruits (immature) linear, apiculate due to persistent style base, chestnut brown, glabrous, reticulate, 7-8 cm long, 1.5 cm long, gynophores glabrous, 1-1.5 cm long; seeds not seen.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED. BRAZIL: Bahia: Fazenda Pau-Brazil, ca. 5 km NW of Itamarajú, 3 Jul 1979 (fl, y fr), Silva et al. 529 (CEPEC).

The species is named in honor of the first collector, Raimundo Soares Pinheiro of the Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau, CEPLAC, Itabuna, Bahia, Brazil.

The Divaricata alliance of Bauhinia (Wunderlin, 1983) is a Middle American (except for B. pinheiroi), arborescent group of 17 species characterized by the reduction of fertile stamen number from 10 to one or rarely three. Within this alliance, 15 species have a single fertile stamen and two, B. coulteri of central Mexico and B. pinheiroi of Bahia, have three fertile stamens. Although both are similar in regards to fertile stamen number, they do not otherwise appear to be closely related. Rather, B. pinheiroi appears more related to the monandrous taxa B. jenningsii of the Yucatán Peninsula and Isla de Pino, Cuba, and B. erythrocalyx of the Yucatán Peninsula. These three species have similar floral characteristics and share a pollen type (peroblate, 3-colporoidate, exine reticulate) otherwise unknown in the genus. The monandrous condition is considered derived in the alliance, therefore, the triandrous B. pinheiroi and B. coulteri may represent relictual taxa now widely separated and the similarity of B. pinheiroi to B. jenningsii and B. erythrocalyx may be the result of convergence.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Wunderlin, R. P. 1983. Revision of the arborescent Bauhinias (Fabaceae: Caesalpinioideae: Cercideae) native to Middle America. *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 70: 95-127.